

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 3 \overline{) 43} \end{array}$$

公卿の調度

1 味は糖衣なしの粗い

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

刺汪案犯

新商報 303 36

在港設暗殺總機關

曾謀刺宋子文及國聯調查團員

港政府捕獲四犯最近引渡歸案

▲中央社二十九日南京電
汪精衛院長被刺案之同謀犯張玉華、黃坡米、曾供稱本案主使人為陳銘、李濟、茲稱悉張似曾供稱、受陳等之命、計劃實行者、為王亞樞、分佈各處之弟、彼等在香港設有暗殺總機關、並會作上海北站、暗殺前財長宋子文、當場擊斃宋之秘書及衛士一人、又曾謀刺國聯調查團來華之團員未遂當刺宋時、余立奎曾親自到場指揮、又王亞樞之黨徒極多、其最重要之幹部、如周世平、胡大海、張志、陳居香港總機關內、為王亞樞暗殺事宜、對汪、張、後等出力甚多等語、我政府根據上項線索、即照會港政府下令緝捕、並派員前往按址緝兇、已將余立奎、胡大海、周世平、張志四名捕獲、並在其機關內搜出彼等平日復制暗殺事件之證據甚多、現均押於港

政府、最近亦可引渡歸案究辦、聞蘇高五分院對四犯將另案訊辦、一俟引渡到案、即依法偵查、並提起公訴、茲將張玉華去年十一月十八日在首都警廳之供詞、擇要如次、承所員沈恩約、等錄員閱算、張供稱、此次謀殺汪院長、主謀有王亞樞、余立奎、余化名李自安、曾結夥行刺宋子文於上海北站、斃宋之秘書及隨從衛士一人、當時余立奎、曾到場指揮、並會謀刺國聯來華調查團團員未遂、遂化名胡雲卿、即應光社社長、此次刺汪之在京一切計劃及行動、實由華克之同王亞樞、余立奎主使、行刺企圖、約在一二八前後在滬於余立奎家中謀刺、參加者、有王亞樞、余立奎、孫鳳鳴、許志遠、華克之及王之華、周與我、主謀最激烈者為王、余華三

人、二十三年十一月五日、余會我與黃坡光、張玉華、受王亞樞余立奎之命、至中央黨部、想乘機殺、余委員、孫鳳鳴、等、手、當日將因牙痛、會未終即出會場上其車時、我等在車旁與路近在咫尺、但當時我等尚無決心、故未下手、因謀刺未成、王余都不滿意、派華來京、問余、(即二十四年春)我與孫及新惠忠、被派赴滬、與余會時、仍因京決於六中全會行刺、其前一遍、游觀借孫來京、行刺目的仍在刺汪、因將未當場、故派刺汪、如將當場、則不能倖免、至在滬之幹部、為孫、許志遠、華克之、由滬往港住者有張玉華、王亞樞、胡大海、周世平、張志、等、平日專門復制暗殺事件、對刺汪案尤為賣力云云、此項筆錄、當庭朗誦、經受訊人承認無異、始命簽名捺印退庭、

黃野莊

香港

十九路軍特別隊

成都路費多亞路

米屋

安徽人



土野 蕉

四十餘歲、安徽人ナリ。大學ヲ卒業シ上海青、江甯黨員ニシテ多數ノ輩ト有ス。上海虹口公園ニ於テ白川大將ヲ殺シタルハ彼ナルカ捕縛セラレタルモノハ彼ノ一味ノ者ナリ。北停車場ニ於テ宋子文ヲ襲ヒ又總司令部門前ニ於テ蔣介石ヲ襲ヒタルモノモ彼力首領タリ。數年前南京政府ノ逮捕令發出ニヨリ上海ニ居ル能ハス南トシ香港ニ居住ス。其ノ香港ノ居所四十餘箇所アリテ白餘ノ合鍵ヲ所持シ、一ヶ所ニ滞留スルモ數分若クハ數時間ナリ。一人トシテ彼ノ安住所ヲ知ルモノナシ。曩ニ汪精衛ヲ襲ヒタルモノモ彼カ首領ニシテ其ノ費用ハ五萬弗ト稱セラルーハ全部陳銘樞ヨリ出テタリ。日下同香港ニ在ル苦ナルカ香港政府ハ南京政府ノ依頼ニヨリ同人捜査中ニ付恐ラク不日他地ニ赴クコトナルヘシ。

黃野蕉身元並動靜調査ニ関スル件
一王亞樵或ハ陳亞勝一黃野蕉ナル名ハ聞知セズ
ハ上海事変當時第十九路軍譚延秀ノ部下ニ
属シ「ギャング」團ヲ組織シ幾タノ兇行ヲ演シ
タル爲同事変後免黜セラレタルヲ以テ解團ノ
上北支熱河方面ニ逃走スルノ止ムナキニ至レリ
ニ熱河戰後何覺然張服仁等數名ト廣東
ニ潛行シ同地及汕頭香港等ニ立廻リ排日宣傳
ニ努メル傍滿洲ニ於ケル義勇軍援助ノ名ノ
下ニ各方面ヨリ義捐金ヲ募集シ之ヲ賭博
ニ消費シタル事實遂ニ廣東政府ノ知ル所トナリ追ハ
レテ香港廣泰來錢莊潛伏ハシテ程ヲ夏門ニ移リ
ニ昭和十年上期再び香港ニ現ハレ爾來陳亞勝

ト稱シ當市ハピーバレーノ大陰街十二號
ノ一友人方ニ滞在シ兇器ノ密賣ニ從事
セシ模様ナリシハ昨年七月頃澳門ニ赴キ
乍來同地高樓街二號（或ハ三號）ニ在住
シタル由ナルモ職業的暗殺兇行者ニ非
サルモノナリト云フ

S. M. P.	
A. C. (J) Office	
No.	J578
Date	

February 20,

36.

Confidential

Special Political Officer.

Antecedents of Wong Yah Tsiao (王野堯).

The following further information has been received from the local Japanese Consular Police concerning Wong Yah Tsiao who is reported to have been responsible for the assassination of Mr. Tang Yu Jen, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs:-

Wong Yah Tsiao, a native of Anhwei, over 40 years old, is a university graduate and a member of the Tsing Kiang Group (清江幫) in Shanghai. Wong has a large number of followers. It was he who planned the Hongkew Park Outrage in 1932 which subsequently resulted in the death of General Shirakawa, then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Shanghai. The person who was arrested in connection with this case was a member of his gang. He was also responsible for the attempt on the life of Mr. T.V. Sorng at the Shanghai North Railway Station and on General Chiang Kai-Shek in front of the General Headquarters.

Following the issue by the Nanking Government of a warrant for his arrest, Wong escaped to Kiangsu from Shanghai. It is reported that he has since taken refuge in that city and never appears one for any length of time.

J578.

For this reason, his whereabouts are unknown. He is said to be in possession of more than 100 duplicate keys.

It is also reported that he was responsible for the attempted assassination of Mr. Wang Ching Wei for which he had received a sum, said to have been \$50,000.00, from General Chen Ming Chu.

It is believed that he is still living in Hongkong but owing to the fact that the Hongkong Authorities are endeavouring to effect his arrest at the instance of the Nanking Government he will probably escape to some other place shortly.

Asst. Commissioner (Japanese)

S. M. P.	
A. C. (J) Office	
No.	J578
Date	

February 14,

36.

Confidential

Special Political Officer.

Information regarding the assassination
of Mr. Tang Yu Jen

In connection with the assassination of Mr. Tang Yu Jen, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government on December 25, 1938, the following information has been obtained from a certain source:-

An assassination corps has been organized by anti-Chiang Kai Shek elements of the Cantonese clique under the instructions of the Canton Government. The leader of this corps is a man named Huang Yah Teien (黃野燕) who was the Chief of the Special Detachment of the 19th Route Army during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1933. Following the armistice, Huang left Shanghai and actively engaged in an anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang Kai Shek movement with Hongkong as his base of operations.

Members of the corps are soldiers of the 19th Route Army. A number of these members were despatched to Shanghai and Nanking and have maintained touch with their Headquarters at Hongkong.

A week before the assassination of Mr. Tang Yu Jen, a person claiming to be the Chief of Staff to General Li Cheng Chen rented a house adjoining that of the late Mr. Tang Yu

1978.

Rue Gaston Kahn and commenced to make preparations to carry out the plot against the life of Mr. Tang. After the assassination the culprits escaped to Hongkong.

It is believed that these men were closely connected with the persons responsible for the murder of the Japanese sailor Nakayama on Darroch Road in November, 1935.

*I am reported
that there is
a rice shop
called Ming
SUNGT (明生)*

The Shanghai Branch of the Assassination Corps is reported to be located on the 1st floor of a rice shop at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Chengtu Road.

111.

At my request, the local Japanese Consular Authorities have furnished me with the following result of their investigation:

Wong Yah Chiau (王亞樵) (not Huang Yah Tsiau 黃野樵) alias Zung Yah Sheng (鍾亞勝) was under Tang Chi Siao (譚啟秀) of the 19th Route Army during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1932. As Wong was the organizer of a gang which had committed numerous atrocities during the trouble, he was dismissed on the cessation of hostilities. Consequently the gang was dissolved and Wong left for North China and Jehol. After the fighting between the Japanese and Chinese forces in Jehol, he proceeded to Canton together with a number of his colleagues including Ho Chak Zou (何覺然) and Tsang Kung Zou (張根仁) and visited Swatow and Hongkong. In the course of his visits, he took an active part in anti-Japanese propaganda. He also collected funds for the purpose of supporting the Volunteer Corps in Manchuria but he squandered the money in gambling. Upon this being discovered by the Canton Authorities he decamped to Hongkong where he lived in hiding at the Kung Tai Lai Hotel (廣泰來樓). Later he left for Amoy.

Early in 1933, he again went to Hongkong and lived with one of his friends at No. 16 Yau Yia Street (映蔭街), Happy Valley. He is reported to have been engaged in trafficking in firearms. In July, 1933, he proceeded to Macao where he is staying at No. 11 or No. 13 Rue Lam Street (亞拉街). It appears that he is not a paid assassin.

Asst. Commissioner (Japanese)

March 30, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

THE ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF MR. WAUNG CHING WEI

According to the statements made by Chang Yu Hwa (張玉華) and Woo Poo Kwang (吳煥光), the two men involved in the attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei, ex-President of the Executive Yuan, the instigators are General Chen Min Hsu (陳敏樞) and General Li Chi Sen (李濟深). The persons who carried out the plot on the instructions of Generals Chen and Li were Wang Ah Chiao (王亞樵), Yu Lih Kwei (余立奎), and Hwa Kuh Ts (華克之). These three men had an assassination headquarters at Hongkong. They were also responsible for the attempted assassination of Mr. T.V. Soong, ex-Minister of Finance, which took place some time ago at the Shanghai North Railway Station and resulted in the death of Mr. Soong's secretary and a body-guard. They also made attempts on the members of the Investigation Commission of the League of Nations which came to China.

Yu Lih Kwei was not only present when the attempted assassination of T. V. Soong took place, but he directed it. Wang Ah Chiao had many followers of whom the most important are: Chow Shih Ping (周志平), Hu Dah Hai (胡大漢), Chang Chi Han (張志韓) etc. who frequented the assassination headquarters at Hongkong and planned assassinations on behalf of Wang Ah Chiao. They had an active part in the attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei.

The Chinese Government immediately communicated with the Hongkong Government and requested the arrest of these persons, while officials were detailed to the addresses furnished by the men under arrest. Thus, Yu Lih Kwei, Hu Dah Hai, Chow Shih Ping and Chang Chi Han were apprehended. A quantity of evidence relating to several cases of assassination were seized at the headquarters by the Hongkong Government. The arrested men and the evidence will be handed over to the Chinese Authorities in the near future.

It is understood that the 5th Branch of the Kiangsu High Court will frame charges against the four accused as soon as they have been handed over by the Hongkong Government.

The following statement was made by Chang Yu Hwa (one of the arrested men) on November 18 last year at Nanking Metropolitan Police Headquarters:-

"The principals in the attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei are Wang Ah Chiao, Yu Lih Kwei and Hwa Kuh Ts. I used the alias of Li Shih An (李自安). All the plans relating to this attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei were carried out on the instructions of Hwa Kuh Ts, Wang Ah Chiao and Yu Lih Kwei. The plot was laid before or after the January 28 Incident at the home of Yu Lih Kwei at Shanghai when Wang Ah Chiao, Yu Lih Kwei, Sung Voong Ming (宋鳳鳴), Hsu Chih Yuan (許志遠), Wang's uncle and I were present.

"On the instructions of Wang Ah Chiao, Yu Lih Kwei and Hwa Kuh Ts, Woo Poo Kwang and I proceeded to the

6
March 30, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Central Kuomintang Headquarters during the 5th Plenary Session in November 1934 and attempted the assassination of General Chiang Kai Shek. Sung Voong Ming carried a pistol. Owing to a tooth-ache, General Chiang left the Session before its termination. We saw General Chiang Kai Shek enter his car, but as we had not yet decided whether or not to assassinate him, we took no action against him. Wang Ah Chiao and Yu Lih Kwei were very dissatisfied and detailed Hwa Kuh Ts to Nanking to question us. This Spring (1935) Sung Voong Ming, Kwoh Wei Taoong (王維道) and I were ordered to Hongkong to interview Yu Lih Kwei. We went and upon our return to Nanking we were determined to make the attempted assassination during the 6th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang. One week prior to the attempt, Hwa Kuh Ts accompanied by Sung Voong Ming came to Nanking. The assassination was directed against Waung Ching Wei and General Chiang Kai Shek. As General Chiang was not present, we made the attempt on the life of Waung Ching Wei. If General Chiang Kai Shek had been present he would not have escaped unhurt. Wang's confederates in Shanghai were Tsai Tao Ho (蔡桃紅), Hsu Chi Yuan, Hwa Kuh Ts, Hu Dah Mai, Chow Shih Ping, Chang Chi Han, Wang Ah Chiao and Chang Yu Hwa, of whom the last five named have left Shanghai and gone to live in Hongkong. At ordinary times they arranged for assassinations; they showed extra energy in the attempt on the life of Waung Ching Wei."

The statement was read out to the prisoner who, having admitted that it was correct, signed and affixed his fingerprint to it.